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Many other publications, large and small (over eighty titles) exhibit his great industry and keen interest in his chosen field; this also included studies and classification of ore-deposits.

As President of the University for fifteen years Van Hise found new scope for his great energy and broad scope, conducting the affairs of that great institution with executive capacity and fruitful initiative, but he could no longer find the time for such monumental geological work. The public aspects of geological problems now interested him; he was for ten years a member of the National Conservation Commission, and his book on the "Conservation of the Natural Resources of the United States" is well known; in many other ways he performed public services, both before and during the War.

Van Hise had an impressive personality; he was a clear and forceful speaker, and always ready to discuss questions which interested him, with a great store of field and laboratory facts and a keen logical mind, seasoned by a touch of humor and an attractive straightforwardness. He was the leader of his generation in the field of pre-Cambrian geology.

Fellow of this Academy since 1911 and a member of the National Academy and many other scientific societies.

JOHN E. WOLFF.

FREDERIC REMSEN HUTTON (1853-1918)

Fellow in Class I, Section 4, 1893

Frederic Remsen Hutton, son of the Rev. Dr. Mancius Smedes Hutton, a well-known clergyman, and of Gertrude Holmes Hutton, was born in New York City on May 28, 1853. He prepared in a private school and then entered Columbia College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1873. He then entered the School of Mines and in 1876 received the degrees of C.E., E.M., and A.M. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1882, and the degree of Sc.D in 1904.

His teaching career began in 1877, when he received the appointment of instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Columbia University — the first appointment in that field at that institution; he

was made adjunct professor in 1882, professor in 1891, and Dean of the Schools of Applied Science in 1899. He resigned from Columbia in 1907 and was elected professor emeritus.

His literary output consisted of three text-works, a history of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and some minor papers. In his latter years he served as consulting engineer to the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity of New York City and to the Automobile Club of America.

Hutton's chief work was not as a teacher, a scientist, or an engineer, but as an organizer and executive. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which is now one of the most powerful organizations of its kind, was started by a small group of men in 1880. Three years later, while its membership was less than four hundred, Hutton was appointed Secretary. The history of the Society from that time till 1906 is largely a history of his efforts. During those twenty-three years the membership increased tenfold, the rooms expanded from two small rooms to its present splendid quarters, the library grew from a collection of trade catalogs to the best technical library in the country, and the Society became the recognized central authority in its field. These developments were to a considerable degree the product of his untiring energy, tact, good judgment and cheerfulness.

He died on May 14, 1918, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

LIONEL S. MARKS.

PASQUALE VILLARI (1827-1917)

Foreign Honorary Member in Class III, Section 3, 1904

Pasquale Villari who died in Rome on December 7, 1917, was born in Naples on October 3, 1827. He studied at the University of Naples, intending to become a lawyer, but like many of the alert young men of his time, he was drawn into the patriotic movement of 1848, and when, after a year and a half, the Bourbon régime was restored, young Villari took refuge in Tuscany. There he supported himself by giving lessons in Italian, devoting all his spare time to historical study, especially to researches in the Archives of Florence. As a result he brought out in 1859 the first volume of his "History of